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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

PARIS, September 3.

THE privilege of franking letters has been taken from all the Miniſters, and many of the nobility, who enjoyed it time immemorial.——The Queen and the King's brothers themſelves have generou ſly renounced it for the purpoſe of augmenting the Royal revenue; and the poſt Farmers-General have agreed to pay annually to the treaſury, on this account, twelve hundred thouſand livres (12,000l.) more for their leaſe.

The following liſt was in every body's hands on Friday laſt:

M. de la Borde, Director both of the finances and the military caiſſes.

M. de la Porte, at the head of the navy, inſtead of de Caſtries.

M de Foulon, Secretary at war, inſtead of M. de Segur.

M de Sartine, Secretary of ſtate for the home department, inſtead of M. de Breteuil.

M. Lambert, Controleur General, inſtead of M. Villedeuil, who is Counſellor of ſtate, with a gratification of 15,600 livres (625l.) per annum.

M. de Brienne was announced in laſt Friday's Gazette a principal Miniſter, and not as premier.—The difference in the word is very eſſential; a premier Miniſter may tranſact buſineſs in his cloſet, and ſign his maſter's name, though not in the King's preſence; whereas the principal muſt always work in the preſence of his Majeſty. The other Miniſters, however, cannot act without the conſent and approbation of the principal.

Another account ſays, that the Archbiſhop of Thouloufe's brother will be the Secretary at war, and M. Hector, commander of Breſt harbour, at the head of the navy. But let it be as it will, the two gentlemen above-mentioned will certainly be employed in the war and navy departments.

According to Mr. Necker's calculation the town of Paris alone pays almoſt 78 millions of livres in duties and taxes (3,250,000l.) The whole of the revenues *a peu pres* 585 millions (24,375,000l. ſterling.) Expences in ſome late years 610 millions (almoſt 25 millions and a half ſterling.)

The Prince of Conde's apartments, and part of the Duke of Bourbon's, at Chantilly, were greatly damaged by a fire, which burnt violently for upwards of two hours in and about the Palace on Thurſday laſt.

The fine Cathedral of Bourdeaux, they ſay, is entirely conſumed by fire.

Sept. 4. A negociation is much talked of between the Court and Parliament, by which it is propoſed to eſtabliſh the territorial impoſt for three years only; and to ſubſtitute ſome other tax for the *timbre*; alſo to grant a loan of 100 millions, with an engagement on the part of the Court to aſſemble the States General within three years, if the ſtate of the King's finances ſhould require it. M. de Melherbe and the Duke de Nivernois, are ſaid to be the Agents in this accommodation.

Whether that negociation has taken place or not, it is at leaſt certain, that a *memoire* was on Saturday delivered to the King by the Duke de Lauzun, who is a nephew of the Duke of Biron, and is well known in England. It ſubmits a mode of accommodating every diſpute between the King and the Parliament; and of raiſing the money wanted, without the aid of the oppoſed taxes.

A correſpondent in Paris has juſt tranſmitted in cyphers, the King's anſwer to the Court of Aids. As far as can be made out, from the obſcurity of the characters, it is as follows:

It is not the buſineſs of my courts of juſtice to demand of me a convocation of the States-General; it belongs to me alone to judge whether circumſtances require it, and I have determined in my own mind, that it is not neceſſary; you ſhould not have renewed your demand. I have done more for my people than you required: I have granted them provincial aſſemblies, which are moſt competent to make known the wants and wiſhes of the whole kingdom; and I ſhall never oppoſe whatever their wants may require.

I have transferred my Parliament to Troyes from Paris, where that aſſembly had excited a ferment among the people, which their preſence would only ſerve to foment and to increaſe. I ſhall judge when the proper time is come for its reſtoration. My principal object has ever been to know the truth. It was my duty to inſiſt upon my full power to have my edicts regiſtered. If there were any inconveniences in the execution of them, my Parliament was wrong in not making me acquainted with them.

I ſhall receive with pleaſure, your remarks and your ſupplications. You may expect every thing from my juſtice and my regard for my people. But you ought to conſider the whole combination of circumſtances; and that I am under the neceſſity of purſuing whatever meaſures will beſt enable me to preſerve fidelity in my engagements.

The Court of Aids, being aſſembled on Monday, decreed ſome further ſupplications to be preſented to his Majeſty.

On Monday morning, the King declared the Archbiſhop of Thouloufe his firſt Miniſter; nevertheleſs, he will not have precedency in the Council, but will ſit there according to his rank, which entitles him to the ſixth place.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

ONE of the principal articles of the late Convention between France and England is, "That no ſhips of war, of any deſcription, on either ſide, ſhall ſail for the Eaſt-Indies, without mutual conſent." This article will, in all probability, be one of the beſt preſervatives againſt war, as it has been the policy of France, for near half a century, to ſtrengthen herſelf, previous to a rupture, in her extra European ſettlements. She did ſo in the Weſt-Indies in the war of 1744; in America in the war of 1756; and in the Eaſt-Indies in the late war, juſt before ſhe declared in favour of America.

The following is the 13th article in the definitive treaty of peace, to which the Convention announced in the Gazette alludes:—"Article XIII. If either of the high contracting parties has granted, or ſhall grant any bounties for encouraging the exportation of any article, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his dominions, the other party ſhall be allowed to add to the duties impoſed by virtue of the preſent treaty, on the ſaid goods and merchandiſe imported into his dominions, ſuch an import duty as ſhall be equivalent to ſaid bounty. But this ſtipulation is not to be extended to caſes of reſtoration of duties and imports (called drawbacks) which are allowed upon exportation."

Sept. 13. The ſtates of Europe never teemed with grand political events, more than it does at preſent. On the one hand, we ſee the King of France contending not with a ſturdy vaſſal or a riotous mob, as French Monarchs formerly have done—but with his Parliaments, and the whole body of his people. We ſee the Emperor engaged in a ſimilar ſtruggle with that part of his ſubjects, which has always had the beſt pretenſions to liberty and to public ſpirit—while the Dutch are entering into a civil war, that will probably embroil half the powers in Europe—to ſay nothing of Ruſſia and the Porte, who wait only the favourable moment for renewing their former animoſities.

England formerly held the balance between the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon; but now the ſtate of affairs is ſo much altered, that the rivalſhip lies between England and France, and at the preſent moment the Emperor ſeems to hold the balance.

All the hopes of the Dutch now hang on the Emperor's neutrality, or his co-operation with the French; and while the Queen of France's influence prevails at the Court of Verſailles, there is no doubt but there will be a perfect coaleſcence between Imperial and French politics. Beſides, in the preſent diſſatisfaction of their ſubjects, thoſe two Sovereigns ſeem to have a common cauſe.

Within theſe few days, an order came down from the French government to the different ſea ports, impoſing a duty of fifteen pounds per cent. ad valorem, on all carriages imported into France, either for private uſe.

Sept. 24. A Liverpool papers ſays, it is not improbable, after all the endeavours of the mediating powers, but that the ſtates of Holland, Weſt-Frieſland, and Utrecht, will oblige the King of Pruſſia to proceed to extremities, as he may think proper, in vindication of the Stadtholder's rights, and reſtore the ancient Conſtitution of the Republic, now broken and divided by the many jarring reſolves of the above-mentioned ſtates. We confeſs we have our doubts of the probability of the French aſſiſting the ſtates; and it is even confeſſed by the political intelligences on the Patriot ſide, that the ſyſtem of the Court of France is changed on this head, and that they are to try every method in the way of mediation firſt, and appeaſe, if poſſible, inſtead of irritating the Pruſſian Monarch.

In fact, it may be ſaid of Holland as it was ſaid of America. The deſign to be independent did not, in the latter caſe, take its riſe from the tea act. It had before that period riſen to a very conſiderable height. That was the pretence only.—And in Holland, for a ſeries of years, jealouſies have been encouraged and fomented by the ariſtocratic and democratic parties againſt the monarchial or Stadtholderian party. Real injuries never were complained of. But furmiſes, inſinuations, and allegations were made without number, and an averſion to the Stadtholder's perſon, family, and government, is at the bottom of every proceeding ſince the American war. At that time the Dutch furniſhed the Americans with every neceſſary for carrying on the war againſt Britain, contrary to the faith of nations. When, in conſequence of many fruitleſs remonſtrances, we were impelled to do ourſelves juſtice, the Dutch, from the heſitating and ſlow form of their Conſtitution, were unprepared, and throughout the whole war unſucceſsful. They accuſed the Stadtholder as being in ſecret combination with England; they proved nothing, even after the long enquiry into the affair of the Breſt fleet. But although they proved nothing, they have gone on ever ſince ſuſpecting; and we believe that if many, who are now moſt inveterate againſt the Stadtholder, were to be aſked the plain queſtion, *what has be done?* they would be at a loſs to make an anſwer. Hence it is, that no nation will adopt the cauſe of the Dutch, or leſs from intereſted views, for as to the pity of any nation they have no claim. And all that the Philoſopher and Philanthropiſt can do is, to brood over the impending calamities of a civil war, and to regret that a country that might be happy and flouriſhing, is like to be deluged in blood.

A very particular circumſtance lately occurred which has occaſioned much converſation at Windſor.—His Majeſty, after parading the terrace with the Duke of York, reſted his arm on the ſun dial, which is near the end of the walk; the Duke did the ſame, and continued in converſation with ſome gentlemen, with whom they had, for ſome time before, been walking.—During this parley, a centinel upon duty there, walked up to the King, and "deſired his Majeſty to remove from the dial, as it was under his particular charge"—His Majeſty removed accordingly; obſerving at the ſame time, that the man's rigid adherence to his orders was highly commendable;—and a few hours after, he was graciouſly pleaſed to recommend him to the colonel of the regiment, as object worthy of promotion, and one who ought to be provided for in as eligible a manner as the ſervice would admit.

We hear from Liſbon by a ſhip arrived in the river, that they had an account from Madeira, that two Algerine gallies, which had been cruizing off there, had taken two American veſſels, which they ſent off to Algiers, were at length taken by two Portugueſe men of war; that as ſoon as ſome repairs were done to them, they were to be ſent to Liſbon with the crews, as the merchants there did not like to keep them for ſlaves.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the navy, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Portſmouth, Aug 31.

"I expected to have been with you by this time on leave of abſence, but orders are arrived from the admiralty, for all officers to remain with their ſhips."

Engliſhmen, however they may be diſpoſed to acts of humanity, are not diſpleaſed to hear of wars and rumours of wars—of ſieges and battles—a long liſt of killed and wounded, gives a reliſh to their breakfaſt—ſo that we have too much reaſon to expect, that the *quidnuncs* will ſoon have no reaſon to exclaim againſt the dulneſs of the news-papers.

A very conſiderable reinforcement of French troops is already arrived at Givet, and the whole army there under—marching orders.

If the Dutch and Brabanters do ſeverally give way, and the Porte yeild up all its pretenſions on Ruſſia, war muſt ſoon be kindled in Europe, of which the flames will ſpread from the utmoſt extremity of the Caſpian ſea to the Engliſh channel. The greateſt part of the northern hemiſphere will be involved, and a ſcene of deſtruction exhibited, beyond any thing that has been known in the annals of mankind.

PARISIAN TOPICS.

In the aſſembly of the Parliament at Troyes the 29th of Auguſt, ſeveral reſolutions were paſſed, expreſſed in terms the moſt ſtrong that this country has ever known. They reſolve, that the monarchy of France muſt become an abſolute deſpotiſm, if the Miniſters in abuſe of the authority and confidence of the King ſhall preſume to iſſue lettres de cachet for exiling or impriſoning the perſons of the true national Council, or even of private perſons, if they can, under the pretext of a bed of juſtice diſpoſe of the property of individuals, if they can ſuſpend or impede the courts of juſtice, that the ſtates general ought on the preſent occaſion to be aſſembled; that the Parliament of Paris will, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes firmly maintain their rights, in which alſo are included thoſe of all their fellow citizens.

Theſe reſolutions were ordered to be printed and diſtributed to the different bailiwicks within the juriſdiction of Paris in 24 hours, and the Attorney-General was to attend the Parliament on the 29th, to render accounts of the execution of theſe orders.

The reſolutions of the Parliament of Grenoble, are ſaid to be ſtill ſtronger than thoſe of Paris.

October 6. The Hague Gazette, which came yesterday with the mail from Holland, says, that on the 21st of September, the town of Haerlem surrendered, and that news had just arrived of the capture of Nieu Sluis, with seven hundred men in garrison.

The aim of the Duke of Brunswick, in his first skirmish, was to possess himself of a sluice, the power over which would enable the Amsterdamers to lay the country under water. The Duke effected his purpose by stratagem, but lost five officers and 100 men.

The Chevalier de Terpau, an officer of much merit, who served in America with great honour, has the command at Amsterdam, and is talked of with considerable confidence in this country, even in the apparently desperate situation of Dutch politics.

On Wednesday last two gentlemen from the African committee, waited upon the Admiralty board, to represent the dangers they apprehended to some homeward bound ships, as well as to their vessels in the river now preparing to proceed to Africa, when Mr. Stephens informed them, that it was their Lordship's intention to provide immediate convoys for their protection.

OCTOBER 10.

Yesterday Lord Amherst kissed hands at St. James's, on being appointed commander in chief of the army on the present occasion and emergency.

Proper vessels are stationed in the channel to take the seamen out of all ships which are daily expected from the West Indies.

The cause of a French war, if such an event should take place, will be on account of the Cape of Good Hope and the island Trincomale, which the French some time since garrisoned.

The forces the French have at the Cape of Good-Hope, are 1000 men, supposed to be thoroughly well appointed, and with artillery and stores in the best condition.

Advices are said to have been lately received, that near 5000 troops had been sent to the West-Indies by the French government, which they had contrived to send out in small vessels, in each of which were not more than 60 men, and that some attack was meditated against our West-India islands. This advice is said to have been received by government from the Governour of Jamaica.

A woman named Bevel, died lately at Wexford, in Ireland, aged 27 years.—Her disease was the dropsy, and she had been tapped 111 times, in the course of which operations, she discharged 90 barrels, 35 gallons, and 3 pints of water.

NAPLES, August 15

BY letters from Sicily we have had a relation of an extraordinary eruption of Mount Ætna, such a one as has not happened in the memory of man; a rumbling noise and numberless little shocks of earthquakes preceded this eruption; but on the 18th of last month, about three o'clock in the morning, a terrible volume of fire issued from the mountain like a whirlwind, and of such a prodigious height, that it seemed as if the mountain was opened, and the column of fire appeared two thirds higher than the summit. An immense cloud of smoke preceded the flame, the blaze of which was so great, that people could see to read at 20 miles distance, besides that a shower of sand, or calcined lava, and stones of an enormous size were cast to a prodigious height, and fell down with a most terrible noise. Sulphurous stones, lightnings, and horrible noises followed this dreadful eruption.—The column of fire took its direction towards the Ionic Sea to the eastward of the coast of Morea, but at a certain distance it shifted towards Africa. We learn that the shower of sand and stones fell on the city and suburbs of Messina and Calabria, and on all the islands and adjacent coasts as far as Malta.

All the ice and snow on the tops of the mountains was melted, and some persons wounded by the stones which fell in the neighbouring countries; the inhabitants suffered from a suffocating smell of sulpher and bitumen, and from the extreme heat of the air, all the produce of the earth, the olives, fruits, and Indian corn are burnt; in short, for many miles distance, the land resembles the scorched deserts of Lybia

It is remarkable that Vesuvius at the same time began to send forth flames, and the lava flows at present along the valey which separates that mountain from mount Somma.

AMSTERDAM, October 1.

WE were in hopes that our Commissioners in their conference with the Duke of Brunswick, would have obtained an honourable capitulation for this town, as every thing promised a happy issue; however the deputation of the two members of the Regency sent to the Hague; to her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, to give her satisfaction, and agree with the Duke of Brunswick has not had the promised success. The Princess of Orange has replied "That she will accept no other satisfaction, than the submission of the town of Amsterdam to the four articles of the last memorial of the Prussian Envoy."—This is also the ultimatum of the Duke of Brunswick

P S. The advanced posts of our town were attacked at three this morning by the Prussians, which continued very brisk until seven, when the enemy were repulsed in three places, and retreated in disorder. We are not yet informed of the loss on either side, and therefore defer till next post giving a full account. We are not, however, out of danger, and all our Burgesses are under arms.

Oct. 4. At four o'clock in the morning of the 1st of this month the Duke of Brunswick attacked this city, and a vigorous contest was maintained till about seven. The posts of Muyden, Diemardam, Duivendrecht, Ouderkerk, and that of the Dyke of Haerlem, were assaulted at the same time. The enemy was repulsed from the four first mentioned posts with very great loss. The post of Ouderkerk sustained three different attacks in the space of three hours. Unable to withstand the fire from this place, the enemy abandoned their enterprise, which cost them dear. The post of the Dyke of Haarlem being attacked in two places, and by a superior force, was abandoned almost without resistance, and the auxiliaries who defended the place retired without loss. The post of Amsterdam was carried by the Prussians in the afternoon; and it is said that it might have been better defended. The loss of this post occasioned Onderkerk to be evacuated, for by the above event it would have been situated between two fires, and could not possibly have been defended. An armistice for an unlimited time ensued, and each party is to give twelve hours notice before the re-commencement of hostilities.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.

WEDNESDAY evening arrived in Charles-river, the ship Fortitude, in 50 days from Liverpool. A gentleman who came in this ship has favoured us with Liverpool papers to the 24th of September. He informs, that on the night of the 23d. press warrants were received from the admiralty office, and which were sent to every sea-port in the kingdom, for impressing of men for his majesty's service; that early on the morning of the 24th a general sweep was made on the river there, by which 1500 men and upwards were obtained; and that, previous to his sailing, the gang of myrmidons came on board the Fortitude for the like purpose, and ordered her crew to turn out, which being done, the commander of the gang was informed, that the ship was American and owned in this country, they then immediately quitted the vessel and proceeded on their purpose elsewhere. The press was also very hot on shore.

The same gentleman observes, that parties in Liverpool are high, as well as in other parts, who vary very much respecting the European politics—some positively assert, that a general war is inevitable and others, that the march of the King of Prussia's troops will entirely check the progress, and put a stop to the ravages, of so desolating a calamity. From which difference in opinions we think it impossible decidedly to say what the event of these commotions may be, or how far the extent of them will be influential in arming the ambitious with the helmet and the shield the spear and the target—We can only offer up our prayers at the shrine of Concord, and pray that the benign influence of heavenly peace may be extended throughout the world—from pole to pole, and from one end of the earth to the other.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.

Extract of a letter from THOMAS BALDWIN Esq; author of a late ingenious publication, on the subject of Balloons, called Aeropaidia, to his friend in Liverpool (England)

St. Helen's, Aug. 19, 1787.

"SIR,

THOUGH you are situated only at the distance of twelve miles from this improving town; which, like your own, owes its origin and present flourishing state to the industry of its present inhabitants; you by means of the watry element, and the people here by FIRE, from the inexhaustible beds of coal with which this country is almost every where furnished: Yet, I am inclined to think, you are wholly uninformed with respect to one of our natural curiosities (more remarkable than Camden's Burning Well) which this neighbourhood at present affords, has done so for six months past, and may probably for some years continue to exhibit: It indeed wants only to be known, in order to excite attention, and engage travellers of every rank, as well foreigners as natives, to take the route of St Helen's, stop at the Raven Inn, and become eye witnesses of phœnomena so very extraordinary.

"At the distance of twenty minutes ride, or walk through the fields along the Sankey canal, in a pleasant meadow, near a place called Stansey copper works (which are as well worth seeing as those at St. Helen's) is a large pond of water, the central surface of which is violently agitated with incessant ebullition, like the famous fountain at Holywell, in Flintshire, that supplies so many mills, and throws out so many tons of water in a minute.

"Near this pond is a coal pit-eye, almost filled with water, which is equally agitated with the water of the pond; a brook likewise, which runs in meanders thro' the meadow, has in many places the appearance of boiling springs. All these are in fact no other than fountains of liquid fire issuing from the bowels of the earth, well known to miners by the name of fiery damp, and to chymists by that of inflammable air.

"I have made several experiments on different ebullitions, and find that they will any of them, instantly kindle into a flame, like a spirit lamp, at the approach of a common candle, or end of a blazing rope. The illuminations are large, bright, and peculiarly striking, in a calm cloudy evening. By means of empty bladders, previously softened in water, each of which must be tied successively over the end of a tin funnel; which being invetted, and its bottom held beneath the surface of these bubbling springs, I have caught and carried away, for experiments at leisure as much inflammable air as I have had occasion to make use of.

"Five or six balloons, each large enough to float two persons, may there be filled in less than an hour.

"As a balloonist, I could not help wishing for Blanchard or Lunardi, or any one who has a balloon ready for filling, which may there be done in the least time, and at the least expence.

"This inflammable air is of a sweet scent, like that of the small volcano at Pietræ Mala, on the Appenines, which I have more than once described to you.

"As the quantity generated is probably encreasing, you may perhaps hear further on the subject.

—I remain, Sir, &c.

THOMAS BALDWIN."

Nov. 28. We are informed that a gentleman in this city has received a letter from Holland, which says that the Stadtholder has opened the sluices of Amsterdam, and laid the whole city under water; that he had taken possession of Rotterdam, where he immediately caused seven of the patriots to be executed, and that the French and English have remained passive spectators of this tragical scene.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.

THE merchants of Dublin, aided by some powerful noblemen and gentlemen of great landed property, are about establishing a company, to trade to America, the West-Indies and the coast of Africa.

On Thursday last was married Mr. WILLIAM PRICE, of Fluvannah, to Miss SALLY LEWIS, of Goochland.

RICHMOND.

AN ACT

Declaring TOBACCO receivable in PAYMENT of CERTAIN TAXES for the year, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

WHEREAS it is represented to this present General Assembly, that it will be a great relief and ease to the citizens of this Commonwealth to enable them to discharge the taxes due for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, under the act, entitled "An act to amend and reduce the several acts of Assembly for ascertaining certain taxes and duties, and for establishing a permanent revenue into one act," with notes for inspected tobacco; and that this ease may be given to the people without lessening the public revenue, by fixing an equitable price on the tobacco, having regard to the selling price thereof at each warehouse within this state.

BE it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person chargeable with the taxes aforesaid to discharge the same in inspectors receipts or notes for good merchantable crop tobacco, not less than nine hundred and fifty pounds nett weight, and not inspected more than one year when offered in payment, at the rates hereafter mentioned. At Page's in Hanover town, Byrd's, Shockoe, Rockett's, Rockey Ridge, Manchester, Warwick and Osborne's, at thirty shillings per hundred: At all the warehouses in and about Petersburg on Appamattox, at twenty-nine shillings per hundred: All the warehouses on York and Mattapony rivers and their branches, from Newcastle to York town, inclusive; at the College landing, Hampton, and Deacon's neck; and at all the warehouses from Falmouth to Roy's and Gibson's on Rappahannock, inclusive; and at all the warehouses from the falls of Potowmack to Aquia, inclusive, at twenty-eight shillings per hundred: At all the warehouses on the different rivers, creeks or bays within this Commonwealth, not herein enumerated, at twenty-six shillings per hundred, except the warehouses hereafter mentioned, at which tobacco shall be received at the following rates, to wit: Rivanna at twenty-eight shillings per hundred; and at Lynch's twenty-six shillings per hundred: At Crow's ferry and Crefap's at twenty-two shillings per hundred; or in transfer receipts or notes for tobacco at the rate of one hundred and ten pounds of crop tobacco at any public inspection within this Commonwealth. That all tobaccoes received under this act at any of the warehouses within the district commonly called and known by the name of the Kentucky district, which tobacco shall be rated at twenty three shillings per hundred, shall be paid to James Speed, John Cowan, William Montgemery, sen. Richard Clough Anderson, Isaac Shelby, Gabriel Madison, and William Kennedy, gentlemen, who, or any four of whom, are hereby appointed commissioners to receive the same, to be by them sold for cash or public securities, and the proceeds to be paid by the said commissioners into the public treasury.

AND be it enacted, That when any sheriff or collector shall have failed to account with the said commissioners within the time prescribed by law for the payment of taxes into the public treasury, that then the Supreme Court of the said district shall be authorised upon motion of the said commissioners, to grant judgment and issue execution against such collector and his securities, provided they shall have ten days previous notice thereof

AND be it further enacted, That the sheriffs and collectors, except those of the district of Kentucky, shall give a receipt to each person from whom they collect the taxes, specifying in what the said taxes were paid; and shall monthly make returns, on oath, to the courts of their respective counties, of their collection, inserting in distinct columns of whom received, the amount of the several articles paid, viz. specie, facilities, warrants, crop and transfer tobacco, with the marks, numbers, weights, and warehouses, and shall at the time of making such return make oath that he hath not directly or indirectly, sold, bartered, or exchanged any article to or with the person or persons from whom he hath collected taxes, except what was necessarily given in change. And in case any sheriff or collector shall fail making such return, he shall forfeit for every failure, the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered by motion, on ten days previous notice being given, which the Attorney for the Commonwealth in the county where the failure shall be, is hereby required to make and prosecute, and the money so recovered, shall be collected and transmitted by the coroner of the county, to the treasury to be applied to public purposes; and any sheriff being convicted of making a false return to the county court shall be liable to the same penalty, and shall moreover be forever thereafter disqualified from holding the office of sheriff or collector in this commonwealth.

The clerks of the several courts are hereby required and directed to fix up fair copies of the sheriffs or collectors monthly returns in some conspicuous part of their respective courthouses, for public inspection, on the next court day after such returns are made; they shall also file a copy thereof, and deliver another attested copy to the sheriff or collector, without which being first produced to the auditor of public accounts, no sheriff or collector, or any person for him, shall be permitted to make any payment on account of his collection into the treasury. Any clerk neglecting to perform the several duties hereby required of him, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five pounds for every such neglect, to be recovered and applied in the same manner as the forfeitures inflicted by this act on delinquent sheriffs and collectors.

*** The Governours and Viſitors of WILLIAM & MARY college are requeſted to convene in the city of Williamſburg on the 15th of January next, at which time ſome matters of conſequence will be ſubmitted to their conſideration. JAMES INNES, Rector.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1787.

THE copartnery under the firm of MATTHEW ANDERSON, & Co. having been this day diſſolved by conſent, notice thereof is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and alſo that the ſaid MATTHEW ANDERSON, Eſq; is impowered to cloſe the affairs of the ſaid copartnery, to collect the debts, and diſcharge the balances.

THE DIRECTORS.

VIRGINIA.

At a General Court held in Richmond, October the 6th, 1787.

THE Court doth authorize and appoint the acting Juſtices of the peace within this Commonwealth, and every of them, ſeverally to take recognizances of ſpecial bail within their reſpective counties in actions which now are, or hereafter may be depending in this Court, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be publiſhed three weeks in each of the Virginia Gazettes.

(A Copy)

Teſte JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, in Louiſa county, the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax for 1785, and Certificate tax for 1784, and 1785, due January 1785, and 1786, and other expences incurred.

		Acres.
ON Monday 21ſt Jan. 1788,	Tho. Pleaſants,	420.
Ditto.	do.	500.
On Tueſday the 22d,	James Crews,	200.
On Wedneſday the 23d,	Job Harris,	50.
On Thurſday the th,	John Overton,	150.

R. YANCY, for
W. Thomſon, late Sheriff.

LOUISA. December 8, 1787

To be Sold,
OR RENTED,

THE remainder of a leaſe of which about four years are yet unexpired, of a valuable lot in the town of Norfolk, with a large and convenient ſtore houſe thereon, with four rooms below, and two large lofts near the county wharf, a ſituation equal to any in town. Alſo the fee-ſimple of a lot in Hanover Town, with a convenient ſtore houſe, lumber houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and neceſſary houſe thereon, all well pailed in, ſituate on the croſs ſtreet leading immediately to the warehouſes, and to New Caſtle, likewiſe the ſimple of a lot in Glouceſter Town, near the Ferry Landing, with a new well built granary thereon; for the convenience of purchaſers credit will be allowed, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, farther particulars may be known on application to Matthew Anderſon, Eſq; or Major Samuel Cary, in Glouceſter, Mr. Samuel Pryor, on the premiſes in Norfolk, or to

THE DIRECTORS.

Montgomery's & Henry,

Have juſt received a QUANTITY of

IRISH LINENS,

Laid in at the laſt white linen market, held in BELFAST,

Which with a general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

They will ſell on reaſonable terms, for CASH or TOBACCO, at caſh prices.

THEY HAVE A FEW CASKS OF EXCELLENT

BACKWOODS BUTTER,

TO DISPOSE OF.

MADEIRA WINE,

RICHMOND, Nov. 30, 1787.

TREASURY OFFICE,

DECEMBER 6, 1787.

THE money in the funds appropriated by law to the diſcharge of the intereſt on the army debt, will be apportioned among the holders of the warrants for the fifth years intereſt on Military Certificates, which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered between the date hereof, and the 2nd day of January next.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

To be Sold,

A new LIGHT CHARIOT

COMPLEAT,

With one ſet of Harneſs;

Likewiſe a very LIGHT PHÆTON,

Of the neweſt Faſhion,

With a pair of HARNESS,

BOTH JUST FINISHED,

And will be warranted for good materials, and ſound workmanſhip.

£.75 ready caſh is EXPECTED for the CHARIOT;

And £.60 for the PHÆTON.

INQUIRE OF

JESSE COLE.

Williamſburg, Dec. 3, 1787.

To be Sold,

To the Higheſt Bidder,

At Goochland Courthouſe, the 17th of December, being Court day, thirty likely

NEGROES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Allen Cocke, dec.

Half the purchaſe money will be required down, for the other, credit will be given until April next, by

THE EXECUTORS.

November 27, 1787.

Will be Sold,

At public ſale, on the 20th day of next December, before the Rawleigh door in the city of Williamſburg.

THE following tract of land of the eſtate of William Rowſay, dec. containing 200 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of York, upon King's creek, and adjoining the plantation of Dr. William Paſteur, about 6 miles from Williamſburg. It is one of the firſt places on the creek for fiſh and oyſters, and where they are in the greateſt abundance. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſelling, by the adminiſtrators.

SAMUEL BEALL.
BENJAMIN POWELL.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

		Acres.
On Saturday 29th Dec.	William Price,	845.
On Monday 31ſt Dec	Iſaac Stanley,	100.
On Teuſday 1ſt Jan.	Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1026
On Wedneſday 2d Jan.	Alex. Baine,	108.
On Thurſday 3d Jan.	William Harris,	230.
	ditto.	71.
On Friday 4th Jan.	Iſham Palliam,	50.
On Saturday 5th Jan.	John Noel,	100.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff, for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

		Acres.
On Monday 7th Jan.	Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1200.
On Theſday the 8th,	David Anderſon's eſtate,	304.
On Wedneſday the 9th,	Robert Anderſon,	3 4.
On Thurſday the 10th,	John Anderſon,	304.
On Friday the 11th,	Col. Rich. Anderſon,	832.
On Saturday the 12th,	Garland Anderſon,	100.
On Monday the 14th,	Bartelett Anderſon,	100.
On Tueſday the 15th,	Thomas Pleaſants,	520.
	ditto,	400.
On Wedneſday the 16th,	John Garron,	196.
On Thurſday the 17th,	Eliz. Henderſon,	150.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff, for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

IN the month of March next I propoſe to divide ſeveral tracts of land, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres, into lots, to contain from 100 to 250 acres each—The ſaid lots are intended to be leaſed for lives or a term of years. The greateſt part of the ſaid lands lie in the counties of Shanandoah and Frederick, in the vicinity of Marlbrough Iron-Works, and in the neighbourhood of the borough of Winchester—Thoſe who wiſh to leaſe any of the ſaid lots may have further information, by applying to me in the city of Richmond, during the preſent ſeſſion of General Aſſembly, or after that time, to me or my Agent at the works aforeſaid.

ISAAC ZANE.

December 10, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Col. THADDEUS M'CARTY, deceaſed, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 20th day of December;

THE late dwelling plantation of ſaid deceaſed, ſituate, lying, and being in the county of Lancaſter, and on the weſtern branch of Corotoman river, containing two hundred and eighty acres. The improvements are very conſiderable, there being a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe with four rooms and a large paſſage below ſtairs, and four rooms above, with a brick cellar under the whole houſe. A kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, granery, tobacco houſe, corn houſe, &c. a large and valuable apple orchard, chiefly of crab, which is famous for excellent cyder, a peach orchard, and ſundry other valuable fruit trees. This plantation is very conveniently ſituated for fine fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl. There is another plantation that will be ſold the ſame day, containing ſixty acres. This land lies pretty near the other, but on the other ſide of the river, and is equally conveniently ſituated upon the water. Credit will be given for theſe lands till the 20th day of June 1789, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity As there is diſcretionary power left with the executors, to ſell theſe lands, and purchaſe others with the money ariſing from the ſale thereof; they hereby give notice, that if any gentleman who has land up the country that he would exchange for an agreeable ſeat upon navigation, would apply before the day of ſale, perhaps a bargain might be made as agreeable to the executors as by ſelling the land. On the ſame day will be expoſed to ſale upon credit, till the 20th June 1788, all the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, corn and fodder, all the plantation utenſils, a waggon and gear, a ſchooner boat in exceeding good order that carries about twelve hogſheads of tobacco, with her rigging and apparel. The ſale will begin about 12 o'clock, and continue 'till all are ſold.

JAMES BALL, Jun.
JAMES GORDON,
WILL. SYDNOR,
} Ex'rs.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the ſhips lately arrived, a general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN AND EAST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening in the large brick houſe neareſt the bridge on the ſhockoe ſide of the creek, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

WOOLLEN drapery in all its different branches, from plains and cottons to ſecond and ſuperfine broad cloths.

Silk mercery of all kinds and deſcriptions, from rich ſattins and brocades to pelongs, modes, and perſians.

Calicoes, chintzes, and muſlins, in the greateſt variety.

Linen drapery of all widths and prices.

Hoſiery of all ſorts and ſizes,

Hats of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen.

Haberdaſhery, an extenſive aſſortment of all the uſeful articles in that branch of buſineſs.

Mancheſter goods in great choice.

Ready made clothes of moſt kinds, including ladies and gentlemens great coats, veſts, &c. &c.

A choice and uſeful aſſortment of jewellery, iron mongery, and cutlery.

Stationary and ſchool books of various kinds.

Nails, window glaſs, cotton and wool cards.

German and Britiſh oſnabrigs.

The very beſt hyſon tea, loaf and Muſcovado Sugar and Indigo.

☞ The above goods were choſen with great care and attention as to pattern and quality from the different manufactories, and bought chiefly with ready money, they will conſequently be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, tobacco, good ginſang, or any kind of public ſecurities at their current value.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1787.

POETRY

THE GRAND CONSTITUTION: OR THE PALLADIUM OF COLUMBIA:

A new FEDERAL SONG.

Tune—"Freedom we've won," &c.

"FROM scenes of affliction—Columbia oppreſt—
Of credit expiring—and commerce diſtreſt,
Of nothing to do—and of nothing to pay—
From ſuch diſmal ſcenes let us haſten away.
Our freedom we've won, and the prize let's maintain,
Our hearts are all right—
Unite boys unite,
And our EMPIRE in glory ſhall ever remain.
The Muſes no longer the cyprus ſhall wear—
For we turn our glad eyes to a proſpect more fair:
The ſoldier return'd to his ſmall cultur'd farm,
Enjoys the reward of his conquring arm."
"Our freedom we've won," &c
Our trade and our commerce ſhall reach far and wide,
And riches and honor flow in with each tide,
Kampſchatka and China with wonder ſhall ſtare,
That the federal ſtripes ſhould wave gracefully there.
"Our freedom we've won," &c.
With gratitude let us acknowledge the worth,
Of what the CONVENTION has call'd into birth,
And the Continent wiſely confirm what is done
By FRANKLIN the ſage, and by brave WASHINGTON.
"Our freedom we've won," &c.
The wiſe CONSTITUTION let's truly revere,
It points out the courſe our EMPIRE to ſteer,
For the oceans of bliſs do they hoiſt the broad ſail,
And Peace is the current, and Plenty the gale.
"Our freedom we've won," &c.
Here plenty and order and freedom ſhall dwell,
And your Shayſes and Dayſes won't dare to rebel—
Independence and culture ſhall graciouſly ſmile,
And the huſbandman reap the full fruit of his toil.
"Our freedom we've won," &c.
That theſe are the bleſſings, Columbia knows—
The bleſſings the fed'ral CONVENTION beſtows.
O! then let the people confirm what is done
By FRANKLIN the ſage, and by brave WASHINGTON.
Our freedom we've won, and the prize will maintain
By love we'll unite,
Approve and unite—
And huzza for Convention again and again."

For SALE,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes; alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

MISCARRIED,

A LETTER from the ſubſcriber to Mr. David Cochran, New Caſtle, incloſing Capt. Preſly Thornton's bond indorſed by Thomas Hamm, together with Mr. Hamm's account and agreement. All perſons are forewarned from taking an aſſignment of the above bond, and Captain Thornton is requeſted to ſtop it if offered for payment.

The above letter is dated the 26th of July laſt, and was put into the Poſt Office at Fredericksburg. Five dollars reward will be given to any perſon producing the above letter and incloſures to Mr. David Cochran, or to the ſubſcriber here.

NIEL M'COULL.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 21, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt April, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, well made, and limps a little when he walks, from having his thigh bone broke when young. I purchaſed him of Mr. James Perkins of New-Kent, and am informed he is in the neighbourhood of Bacon's ordinary. This fellow before I purchaſed him was called Cæſar. I expect he will make for Richmond;—any perſon who will deliver him to me in Glouceſter county, ſhall receive the above reward, or to Mr. Samuel Epperſon in New-Kent, forty ſhillings, or ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I get him again.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

JOHN WILSON,

WITH grateful pleaſure, preſents his beſt compliments to his friends and cuſtomers, and informs them that he has removed to his ſhop on the main ſtreet, near the CAPITOL, where from his annual importations he is now able to execute every branch of his buſineſs, in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has for Sale,

Several good GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,

At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

To be SOLD,

Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 18 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fiſhery as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. William Scherner of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town,

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

For Sale,

For Caſh or Long Credit.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing three hundred acres, more or leſs (near thirty of which is reclaimed meadow.) It is beautifully ſituated within four miles of the city of Richmond, on the main road to Williamſburg, it was the property of ROBERT GILBERT deceaſed. There is on the ſaid farm, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and every other out houſe neceſſary for a genteel family. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately it is ſold, by

GABRIEL GALT.
JAMES ANDERSON.

TAKEN up on the plantation of David Johnſon, on the South river in Louiſa county, a dark bay MARE, about 14 or 15 years old, near 5 feet high, branded on the near ſhoulder with a heart, and on the near buttock H. Appraiſed to five pounds.

WILLIAM WHITE, J. P.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing. fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

For Liverpool,

THE NEW BRIG

ATLANTIC,

NOW lying at City Point, British boat, with a Mediterranean paſs, and on her firſt voyage, will take in freight for Liverpool with liberty of conſignment, has part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Thomas Gerard, Peterſburg, John Cunliffe, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES of HAND.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.
BILLS of LADING.
BILLS of SALE.
DEEDS of TRUST.
DEEDS for LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,

BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.